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the Form of a PAMPHLET, the
Speech delivered on Tuesday, the 21st A-
pril by Sir John Peter GRANT from the
Bench, on the occasion of his again finally
closing the Supreme Court until the com-
mencement of the next Term.

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Bombay, 9th May, 1829.

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toms.

Bombay, 9th May, 1829.

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Bombay, 9th May, 1829.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant G. Gordon Laing, Nizam's Cav.
Lieut. E. Parry, 21st Regt.
Ensign G. F. Fenwick, 10th Regiment.
Cornet P. G. Dallas, 2d Light Cav.
Lieut. A. Borradaile, 4th M. Light Cav.
Capt. Jervis, Engineers.
Lieut. Geo. Alex. Hughes, 15th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Col. J. T. Fitzgerald, C. B., H. M.
20th Regt.
Lieut. Thomas Briggs, Staff.
Ensign C. Lucas, 4th Regt.
Capt. J. Campbell, Nizam's Service.

SHIPPING REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 5th.—Barque Fletcher (Free Trader), Thomas
Foster, Master, from Port Louis 2d April.
6th.—The H. C. Pilot brig Pallinurus, High
Atkinson Esq. Commander, from Benicote 1st May.
8th.—H. C. Surveying Ship Beaufort, Lieut. S. B.
Haines Com. from Meckran and Beloochestan, the 30th
April.
Passengers per Fletcher.—14 coloured Men and
Women.

DEPARTURES.

DEPARTURES 6th.—The H. C. Schooner Vigilant,
Doss Mahomed, Native Commander to Cancoote.

ERRATUM.

In our Paper of Wednesday last in the
3rd Page, 4th Column, eighth line from the
bottom of the article, for *passage* read
passage.

Exchange &c.

On London, ... at 6 months sight 1 10
Bengal, ... at 30 days sight, 107. 1. per 0 0
Madras, ... at 30 days sight par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 136 Bombay Rs. per 0 0 Siccas.
Unremittable do. 106 1/2 do. per 0 0 do
Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened
at Bengal on the 18th August 1829, selling at 108
B'by, per 0 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, ... 100 per 21 1/2 B'by Rs.
German Crowns, ... 100 per 21 1/2 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London, ... Per Ton. £ 1 10
China, ... Per Candy, Nominal.

Having been favored with a description of
a new mode of roofing lately introduced into the
Southern Cancon by Lieut. OUTRAM of
the Bombay Engineers, which is likely to
prove very advantageous to the public by
doing away with the excessive charges for
annual repairs of Buildings, which have
hitherto so augmented their original cost,
and feeling persuaded it must prove gene ally
interesting, particularly to those engaged in
Building who have durability in view, we
here insert it.

"The Church at Dapoollee in the Sou-
thern Cancon is one happy specimen of the
mode of roofing introduced by Lieut. OU-
TRAM. The principle of this building is
"exceedingly simple and of easy application,
"being a lighter and cheap form of com-
mon Arching; and consisting of a number
"of ribs springing from corresponding
"Buttresses. In the roof of the Church at
"Dapoollee every third buttress is omitted
"in order to allow room for a window; and
"it's place is supplied by a grained rib,
"springing from each adjoining Buttress
"which supports a vertical one over the
"centre of the window. In the transept

of this Church the ribs of the small rooms
form flying Buttresses for the body of the
building."

"This kind of building is capable of much
variety in its application; but it's princi-
ple is invariably the same, in neutralizing
lateral pressure, and directing all the
strains to some principle points which are
made sufficiently strong to support the
united pressure of the roof. These ribs
or Arches are placed at convenient dis-
tances apart, and form supports for flag-
stones of the same material as the ribs."

"The interstices between the ribs being
from two feet and a half to three feet,
as if wider the stones would be liable to
break. One chief advantage of this mode
of arching, is its lightness. There is also
"a great saving of wood for centring; for
one rib of centring serves where the cur-
vature of the arches are the same, for a
whole house, being knocked away as soon
as the keystone of one Arch is fixed and
applied to another. The whole interstices
between the arches being covered with
flags having a bearing of about three inches
on each rib; the surface thus obtained is
covered with a layer of two or three inches
thick of mortar beaten up with fragments
of stone Chips and finished in the manner
of a Common Terrace, which becomes per-
fectly waterproof."

"The stone in the Southern Cancon being
a very porous sandstone before exposure
to the atmosphere, is easily quarried, and
cut into Blocks of the shape and dimen-
sions required. After exposure this stone
becomes so hard as to attain great dura-
bility. It was a most happy idea of Lieut.
OUTRAM when on the spot, which suggest-
ed to him the mode of applying this stone
in roofs. Besides the Church at Dapool-
lee, there is a Verandah of the Adawlui
at Ratnagur, erected, by Lieut. OU-
TRAM, after the Adawlui was built, also a
house at that station, he built for himself,
and the roof of the Jail at Ratnagur
where this plan of roofing has been intro-
duced by that Scientific officer with admi-
rable success."

We shall feel grateful to any professional
correspondent who may favour us with such
further observations on this subject as his
experience may suggest.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

APRIL 22d, 1829.

Six per Cent. Bengal Remittable Loan.
At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rs. 30 Prem
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Bro-
kers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106 1/2 Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 28 Premium
Five per Cent. Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 2 Do.
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Bro-
kers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106 1/2 Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.. Par
Five per Cent.

Bengal New Five per Cent. Loan, of the 18th Au-
gust, 1825. At the rate of Subscription, viz.
106 1/2 Madras Rupees, 100 Sicca Rupees.... 2. Per

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 23d.—Brig Ruccephalus, Captain M. F. Crisp,
from Calcutta 26th March.
—25th.—Brig Dolphin, Captain J. J. Taurean,
from Vizagapatam the 26th, and Simlipatam the 26th
March.
—27th.—Ship Simpson, Captain T. J. Warren,
from Bombay 17th, Vingoria 26th, Tellicherry 30th
March, Alleepe 4th, and Colombo 20th April.
Passengers per Brig Dolphin.—Mrs. Captain Craw-
ley, Miss Smith, Lieutenant Smith, Doctor Higginson,
Doctor Maitland, Keany, Esq. Mr. Smith, Jun,
and a detachment of H. M. 41st Regiment.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 25th.—H. M. Schooner Cochran, Capt. J. E.
Bingham.
—Do.—H. M. Ship Pandora, Capt. Hon. J. F.
Gordon, for Penang, Malacca and Singapore.
—Do.—Ship Georgian, Capt. J. Laud, for Cal-
cutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING ON THE ROADS.

Ship Kusrovie, Captain J. A. Edwin.
Ship Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes.
Ship Renown, Captain W. F. Baker.
Ship Simpson, Captain T. J. Warren.
Ship La Clarisse, Capt. Rauffois.
Bark Mary Ann, Captain W. Spottiswoode.
Brig Roberts, Captain J. D. Frietas.
Brig Frederica, Captain R. Towell.
Brig Ruccephalus, Capt. M. F. Crisp.
Brig Dolphin, Capt. J. J. Taurean.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—On the 22d April, the Lady of Lieut. Ho-
ming, Cameronian Regiment, of a Daughter.
DEATH.—On Friday the 24th instant, the remains
of Mrs. O'Neill, the Wife of Dr. O'Neill, (who
died on board the Mary Ann, during the passage from
London, on the 24th ultimo) were interred in the ce-
metery of the Roman Catholic Chapel.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. APRIL 16, 1829. SELL.
25 0 Remittable Loan, (Prem.) 25 0 Prem
Disct. 1 4 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Disct. 1 12
Dis. 0 4 New ditto Disct. 0 8
6000 0 Bank of Bengal Share 5800 0 Dis

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY. SELL.
1 1/4 On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 1/4 a 2 0
Bombay 30 Days ditto per 100 Bombay Rs. 98 0
Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs. 91 0 a 92 0
BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Private Bills 8 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills 4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit 7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY. SELL.
1 10 1/2 On London 6 Months
sight, per Sa. Rs. 1 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 16.—Ship Lord Melville, R. Bell, for Mau-
ritius.
19. Bark Edward, P. Alder, for Mauritius.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 14th April, at
St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R.
Henderson, Mr. Taliesin Ap James, of Calcutta,
to Mrs. Margaret Charlotte Holland, the Widow of
the late Mr. Philip William Holland, late of Calcutta.
BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 14th April, the Lady
of David Thompson, Esq. of a Daughter.
At howrah, on Friday, the 17th April, the
Lady of John Lowe, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Junagpur, on the morning of the 11th April,
the Lady of Ayshford Anstruther, Esq. 54th Regi-
ment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.
DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 15th April, Miss
Adelaide Louisa Ward, Daughter of Mr. H. Ward,
aged 6 years.

At Calcutta, on the 16th April, Mr. John Irving
Smith, Judge Planter, aged 27 years.
At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Thomas, the in-
fant Son of James Demoulin, Esq. aged 6 months
and 9 days.

At Calcutta, departed this life, on Good Friday,
the 17th April, the Reverend Fre Manoel de Mes-
quita, a native of Lisbon, and of the Order of St.
Augustine, aged 41 years and 9 days; one of the
most exemplary Catholic Clergyman that ever came
to Bengal, and a perfect gentleman in his education
and manners. The steady and uniform tenor of his
life, gained him universal respect, and the families
whom he honored and edified with his eagerly-sought
friendship, esteemed and venerated him for the many
valuable and amiable qualities with which he was
endowed. For many years past he was Vicar of the
Chapel at Dum Dum, and received a salary from
Government for administering to the spiritual wants
of the Military at that Station, in the Garrison of
Fort William, and in the Presidency General Hos-
pital; and such was the zeal and devotion which
marked his career as a Minister of the Most High,
that, though not attached to any particular Church
in Calcutta, he was extensively useful to all classes
of the Catholic community. His death will long be
felt as a real public loss, and his friends will ever
regret the blank it has left in their social circles.
His remains, borne to the grave by his friends, from
the house of the Revd. Fre Simao de Conceicao,
Vicar of the Boitacoonah Church, where he died,
were interred near the eastern Altar of that Church.
There was scarcely a dry eye in the immense assem-
bly that attended his Funeral.

At Calcutta, on the 19th April, Mrs. Catherine,
Wife of Sergeant Parson, of the Commissariat De-
partment, aged 21 years.

We are glad to see by an official notification
of yesterday, that the absurd and dangerous
practice of the Floating light at the Sand
Heads, acting as a Pilot Vessel and constantly
quitting her station is abolished, and that she
is again to be constantly moored in a fixed
position in 21° 7' 00" North and 83.12.40"
East. It would be still better however, if
the old plan of stationing the vessel in the
West or as it is commonly called South
channel in the S. W. monsoon were re-
adopted. The advantages of it must be
obvious to every man at all acquainted with
the subject. The old plan of having an upper
floating light is even more important. The
want of it has occasioned the loss of some
valuable ships and many more valuable
lives.

The Marine Surveyor has we observe,
detected in Captain Maxfield's chart of the
Sandheads, several inaccuracies some of them
important. The idea that the sea reefs were

extending southwards appears to be erroneous. Captain Ross makes the end of the Eastern sea reef 1°36' that of Saugor Sand 2°9', more westerly than they are laid down in the chart.* The differences of Latitude of the position of the Floating Light is also 4 miles further north than it is laid down by Captain Maxfield.

The differences of Longitude however, are very material. Captain Ross says:—

"My observations place the end of the Eastern Reef 9° 22", and the end of Saugor Sand 15°30' more westerly; which difference partly arises from the Meridian of Fort William being erroneously said to be 88° 28' East of Greenwich; whereas observations taken at the observatory, and many Lunars reduced to the Flagstaff, give it 88° 20' 57" East."

The consequences of this error, might as Captain Ross observes, very much mislead. A ship for example, from Madras, having a correct Longitude would be steering into Lacam's channel when she was according to the chart in the Eastern channel. The position of various buoys and stations between the Floating Light and Diamond Harbour are also given. If it be deemed important to give these notices in full, a wide circulation, they should be sent to all the Papers. Many navigators never see the *Government Gazette*. *Bengal Hurkaru*.—April 17.

The Hon'ble Company's Steamer *Telica* arrived safely at Madras on the 6th Instant. On the 3rd she had met with a heavy gale, which, however, she weathered remarkably well. She was to leave Madras on the 7th.

Accounts from Benares of the 11th Inst. state, that the H. C. Steamer *Hoochly* could not be got higher up the Ganges than a place called Kutchwa, about 15 miles below Mirzapore, and about 80 from Allahabad. Her further progress was stopped by a shoal or sand reef, extending completely across the channel between the Kutchwa and Badollee Banks,—the greatest depth of water across which was 2 feet 6 inches—the vessel at the time drawing 4 feet 1 inch forward, and 3-3 aft—having only 100 maunds of coal on board, and all the passengers, and baggage and the freight having been landed. Even had the Steamer been able to overcome this difficulty, greater still, it was believed, were to be got over before she could reach Allahabad, and had she even succeeded in getting there, it was supposed she could not be got back before the setting in of the rains. Under these circumstances it was deemed the most advisable plan to return to Benares, and there wait for further instructions.—*Government Gazette* April 20.

English Extracts.

WAR OFFICE,—DECEMBER 8th, 1828.

2d Life Guards, Lieutenant L. D. Williams to be Captain, vice the Marquis of Carmarthen, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart. to be Lieutenant vice Williams; W. T. Squire, gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant vice Ogilvy.

9th Light Dragoons, Assistant-Surgeon W. I. Breslin, from the 63d Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Brooke, who resigns.

3d Foot Guards, Ensign and Lieutenant S. Hood to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Gossip, who retires; Hon. A. Liddell, to be Ensign and Lieutenant vice Hood.

2d Foot, Ensign L. S. Dickson to be Lieutenant, vice Kennedy, promoted; T. Sealy, gent. to be Ensign, vice Dickson.

34th Ditto, Ensign A. Horne, to be Lieutenant vice Hunter, promoted in the 97th Foot; C. S. Eustace, gent. to be Ensign vice Horne.

42d Ditto, Assistant-Surgeon D. W. Magian, from the half-pay of the 37th Foot; to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Lohmer, whose appointment has not taken place.

44th Ditto, Major D. H. Macdowall, from the half-pay, to be Major, paying the difference, vice Burney, appointed to the 75th Foot.

75th Ditto, Major W. Burney, from the 44th Foot, to be Major, vice W. Bruce, who retires upon half-pay receiving the difference; Ensign A. S. Blake, from the half-pay, to be Ensign, vice Cameron, appointed to the 79th Foot; Assistant Surgeon J. L. Tighe, from the 22d Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Grattan, appointed to the 65th Foot.

79th Ditto, Ensign E. Cameron, from the 75th Foot, to be Ensign, vice P. Mackenzie, who retires upon half-pay.

94th Ditto, Captain D. Munro, to be Major, vice St. Clair, promoted; Lieutenant J. W. Randolph, to be Captain, vice Munro; Ensign J. Pison to be Lieut. vice Randolph, R. Sheil, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Pison.

96th Ditto, Lieutenant W. Hunter, from the 34th Foot, to be Captain, vice Spratt, who retires.

Royal Staff Corps, Lieutenant J. Horton, to be Captain, vice Du Vernet, deceased. To be Lieutenants—Second Lieutenant G. M. Parsons, vice Harris, deceased; Second Lieutenant E. Adams, vice Horton.

2d West India Regiment, Captain C. C. McCarthy, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice Suasso, who retires.

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. S. St. Clair, from the 49th

Foot, to be Captain of Infantry—Lieutenant H. J. Kennedy, from the 2d Foot.

MEMORANDA.

Assistant Surgeon J. Parke, M. D. of the 23d Foot, has been superseded.—Lieutenant Colonel J. P. St. Clair, R. A. has been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of an unattached Commission.

War Office.—December 15:

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Armytage, from the half-pay, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel vice G. Fitzclarence, who exchanges.

21st Foot, Captain Lord William Paulet, from the 63d Foot, to be Captain, vice C. Yeoman, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference.

51st Foot, Lieutenant F. Mainwaring to be Captain without purchase, vice Woodward, deceased; Ensign E. Parker to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mainwaring; G. H. J. Leigh, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Parker.

55th Ditto, Captain W. Hunter, from the 96th Foot, to be Captain vice L. W. Peacocke, who retires upon half-pay receiving the difference.

63d Ditto, Captain J. C. Dumas, from the half-pay, to be Captain paying the difference, vice Lord W. Paulet, appointed to the 21st Foot.

65th Ditto, Major D. Stewart, from the 47th Foot, to be Major vice Hutchinson, who exchanges.

74th Ditto, Major J. W. Hutchinson, from the 65th Foot, to be Major, vice Stewart, who exchanges.

90th Ditto, R. Allison, gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Sutton, promoted.

96th Ditto, Captain B. H. Cumberland, from the half-pay to be Captain paying the difference, vice Hunter, appointed to the 55th Foot.

Commission in the East Essex Regular Militia.

J. Anderson, Esq. to be Captain.

Regulations for the Command, General Superintendence, and Management, of the Service and Reserve Companies of Regiments on Foreign Stations.

Horse Guards, Dec. 8, 1828.

Regiments on foreign stations have been formed into six Service Companies and Four Reserve Companies, for the purpose of affording the most effective means of rendering those aids to his Majesty's Government, for which the military force is required, both abroad and at home.

The Service Companies being employed for the protection of the Colonies abroad, must be kept as complete as circumstances will admit, by annual reinforcements from the Reserve Companies; and the Reserve Companies, while they are intended to afford the ready means of supplying the deficiencies occurring in the Companies abroad, must also be rendered available for duties at home.

It is, therefore, highly important, that the strictest attention on the part of Officers should be paid to the formation of the soldiers at the Reserve Companies, in order to render them as efficient as possible, and applicable to the duties required of them.

It is obviously necessary that a due proportion of Officers should, at all times, be effective with the Reserve Companies, for the care, superintendence, and instruction of the men, and other general duties. All Officers newly appointed are required to join the Reserve Companies.

With respect to the command of the Service and Reserve Companies, respectively, it must be considered as a standing rule (as expressed in former orders) that the post of the Commanding Officer's is with the head-quarters of the regiments; and although the General Commanding-in-Chief will be disposed to grant due consideration and indulgence to the cases of such Commanding Officers of Regiments as may return home in consequence of ill health or after long-continued duty on foreign stations, yet every deviation from the principle laid down must be considered one of a temporary nature only, arising from the necessity of the case, and on no account to be drawn into a precedent to the disadvantage of the service.

The Senior Major will, in the first instance, be appointed to the Charge and Command of the Reserve Companies, and he will be held responsible that all details are carried on, and all regulations enforced, in the same manner as in the Companies abroad; but it is to be understood that the Major appointed to that duty is not to continue to be so employed beyond two years, when he will be required to join the Service Companies, and the other Major of the regiment will be authorised to return home, in order to assume the charge of the Reserve Companies.

With a view to the regular and impartial distribution of the other Officers of the regiment, to the prevention of unnecessary expense to the public, by two frequent an interchange of Officers between the Service and Reserve Companies; and to the maintaining, by every possible means, the efficiency of both portions of the corps, the following regulations are prescribed, viz:—

A due proportion of Officers and non-commissioned Officers will always be required to embark with the detachment, which are sent out at fixed periods of the year, to complete the Service Companies; so as to admit of those whose health may require a change of climate, being

permitted to return home.

Officers obtaining permission to return home through ill health on medical certificates, are to report themselves immediately on their arrival, to the Adjutant-General, in order that the General Commanding-in-Chief may, upon a medical report of their respective cases, determine what extent of leave of absence shall be granted them, or require them to join the Reserve Companies, and that other Officers may be sent out, when proper opportunities offer, to replace them with the Service Companies, according to the exigencies of the service.

Officers who are permitted to return home from the Service Companies, on specific leave of absence on their private affairs, or at their own request, are requested to rejoin the Service Companies, at their own expense within the periods for which absence may be granted them.

Officers who are permitted to return home from the Service Companies for the purpose of retiring on half-pay, or of quitting the service, are to report themselves immediately on their arrival, to the Adjutant-General and also to the Military Secretary, and to state the purpose for which they have returned; but such permission is in no case to be granted to Officers who apply to receive the regulated difference on exchanging from full to half-pay:—No specific leave of absence is to be granted to Officers who are permitted to return home for the purpose of exchanging from their regiments, or of quitting the service, as such result will be immediate if a successor be forthcoming; if that should not be the case, the period of leave to be granted to such Officers will be decided by the General Commanding-in-Chief, according to the circumstances of the Service, after their arrival, and the grounds on which they wish to engage, or to retire, shall have been reported.

With a view to prevent any misunderstanding or delay when orders are received for Officers to proceed to join the Service Companies, and in order that every Officer may be prepared to take his tour of duty on foreign Service, it is directed that a Roster shall be kept of the Officers of the several ranks with the Reserve Companies, and that it be considered as a general rule, that such Officers as may have been from the longest period at home, or absent from the Service Companies, whether on leave, or with the Reserve Companies shall be the first to proceed abroad, when required to accompany detachments, or to supply vacancies which may occur in the Service Companies.

To ensure a due observance of these Orders, it is directed that on the left side of the names of the Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, respectively in the Monthly Returns of the Reserve Companies, the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. shall be inserted in red ink, which shall denote the regular succession of the Officers of each rank for duty abroad, when they may be called upon for embarkation.

In cases of sickness, (properly certified), or other very urgent and sudden emergency, preventing the Officers, of other rank, first for duty, from proceeding on service, the Officer now in turn of that rank must be substituted.

The Subaltern Officers acting as Paymasters and Adjutants to the Reserve Companies, are considered as exempted from the operations of the Roster Foreign Duty, so long as they shall be acting in those situations. It must be specified in the returns, against the names of such Officers, in which capacity they are acting.

In the selection of men to complete the Service Companies, and more especially those stationed in hot climates, a attention must be paid to the age and constitution of the individuals, so that the draft may consist, as far as possible, of the oldest and most seasoned recruits, and, therefore, best qualified to bear the effects of a change of climate. The opinion of the medical Officer must of course be consulted in the selection.

By Command of the Right Honourable General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief.

HERBERT TAYLOR, Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. DECEMBER 18.

Royal Artillery, Captain and Brevet Major F. Campbell, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Fraser, deceased; Second Captain J. Grey, to be Captain vice Campbell; Captain A. O. W. Schach, from unattached half pay, to be Second Captain, vice Gray; Captain and Brevet Major G. Turner, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Morrison, retired; Second Captain J. Fogo, to be Captain vice Turner; Captain R. S. Armstrong, from unattached half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Fogo.

The Rev. E. P. Henslow, to be Chaplain to the Royal Artillery, vice Messiter, deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE DEC. 18.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Captain Thomas R. Cookson, from unattached half-pay, to be Second Captain, vice Ord, deceased; Captain and Brevet Major Richard Francis Cleveland to be Lieut. Colonel, vice St. Clair, retired; Second Captain the Hon. William Arbuthnot to be Captain, vice Cleveland; First Lieut. John Sampson Rich to be Second Captain, vice Arbuthnot; Second Lieut. John Wray Mitchell to be First Lieutenant, vice Rich.

THE ATHENÆUM, 29th Oct.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

LIFE IN INDIA.

Life in India; or the English at Calcutta, 3 vols. 12mo. Colburn, London, 1828.

(Concluded.)

We pass over a conversation between Mr. Fortescue and Rammohun Roy, the Hindoo Theist.

While this conversation was going on in one part of the room, perfumed bouquets were handed round in another, with rose-water and essence of sandal-wood. Their host, with native courtesy, called for all the songs which European guests wished to hear. Nickie, the talent of the East, sang several beautiful Persian and Hindoostanee airs, with great power and wild pathos. The dancing by which they were accompanied was a mere pantomimic motion of the hands and feet, to add expression to the song. Miss Pantou, impatient of language which she did not understand, and fatigued with the silliness of what was termed dancing, asked, "If there was nothing more amusing?" The Rajah signified this wish to his attendants, who instantly gave the order; and clearing a space for actresses, whom they summoned, two fine-looking young women advanced, and, placing themselves in haughty attitudes opposite to each other, commenced singing a kind of recitative with great earnestness and gesticulation; they were shrouded in drapery of an ample size, part of which, by a motion of the arms, they raised behind their shoulders, in the manner of a turkey-cock spreading his tail, and pretty much with the action of that strutting bird when he has displayed the ensigns of his pride, crossed and recrossed each other with a quick glancing step, still holding the drapery extended and singing with increasing energy all the time, shaking their wrists, and striking their feet on the ground so as to ring all the little silver bells which were attached to their bracelets and anklets, in accompaniment to the air they were singing. When their performance was ended, they retired to one of the outer rooms, and squatted themselves on a mat on the floor until their presence should be again ordered.

What this dance was intended to represent, Miss Pantou could not comprehend; but the ludicrous effect amused her exceedingly and she declared it was worth all the rest put together.

The Rajah again spoke a word to his attendant, who, laying the palm of one hand to the palm of the other, as is their mode of expressing respectful submission, answered with a profound inclination, "He is brought;" went out, and returned leading in a handsome up-country boy, of about twelve or thirteen years of age, who sang the favourite air, "Tazabab tazab," in a way his European hearers could never have imagined. At the beginning of his song, which was very quick, he set himself in motion like a teretum, whirling with the greatest rapidity. His voice and action kept time to each other; then in cadence he threw himself first on the right foot and then on the left, singing all the while in perfect measure, and with so little exertion, that, without the evidence of eye-sight, it was impossible to conceive his voice that of a person in violent motion.

"How strange!" said Miss Pantou; "while that creature is whirling so fast that it is hardly possible to note his movements, he sings with as much ease as if he had nothing else to do."

"Yes, Yes," returned Montessoro; "that fellow is in capital wind; but it seems a native gift. Have you ever observed your steed though your horses are going at full speed, and they are running by them as fast as they can lay legs to the ground, they are never blown, there is nothing finer than the style in which these fellows throw out their legs without moving their arms, carrying their bodies as erect as a dart all the time. If you stop ever so suddenly in the midst of their speed, they are able to answer a question with as much composure as if they had not moved a foot. But look there Miss Pantou," continued he, pointing to the upper loop-hole windows overlooking the public rooms; "the females of the family, and perhaps the bride herself, are there peeping to see what is going forward below, and thanking their stars that they are not, like European ladies, subjected to the degradation of being seen."

"Miserable and ignorant!" said Miss Pantou, with a shrug something between pity and contempt.

"How intolerable must be such a confinement!" exclaimed Miss Percy.

Montessoro then made them observe a stair like the ascent to a hay-loft, steep, narrow, and unfinished, which led to the upper suit of guest chambers, and in which a fine supper had been provided, in the European taste, for such as chose to partake of it. "I shall tell his Highness," he proceeded, "that is a practice he should not give into; none but low Europeans ever sit down to these suppers; and, as they are furnished with abundance of wine, they get drunk, degrade the European character and insult the respectable natives, who look with contempt upon such things. Whatever their faults may be, want of external decorum is not one of them. The dignity and gravity of their manners forbid all approach to levity; their own enter tainments have neither eating nor drinking; witnessing the exhibitions of those col-

noted for their amusement, smoking their pipes, and smelling the perfumes handed round, were all the refreshment they admit of."—Vol. i, pp. 247—252.

Some of the accounts of the Nepaulese war, in which Colonel Howard and Captain Bently were engaged, are interesting; but we pass them over for the following truly Oriental scene at Gour:

The Hindoo palace, built time out of memory, they found to be uninhabitable; the halls were open to the winds of heaven: like those of ancient Babylon, they had been swept by the besom of destruction, and were now the retreat of venomous reptiles and all unclean birds. It was impossible for the bearers to carry the tongs over the disjointed stones; here the ladies got out, and with Bently strolled under a stupendous gateway, which must have contained apartments for the royal guard, and opened into a large square, strewn over with fallen columns, Hindoo sculpture, and half-effaced inscriptions, in the ancient and sacred Sanscrit language. They found themselves in the midst of ruin, extending on every side as far as the eye could carry them. The crumbling remains of a mighty city lay round them, fast returning into the earth from which it sprung. Only here and there, a tall minaret, rearing its airy head, caught in full splendour the sunbeams, which could hardly make their way in straggling lines through the masses below, and the jungle with which they were entwined. The people, like a court parasite, clings to high places, and undermines and disjoins the finest set structure; while, with a show of beauty, its glittering leaves cover the low rents its insidious roots have made, forcing themselves through all obstacles, and appearing to bind and hold together what they in fact destroy. The chokeydars thought it prudent to fire their pieces in order to give warning of their approach to those whom they might not wish to meet; and the often-repeated echoes this produced, answering each other from side to side, seemed like voices from the ground, warning those who still trod its surface that they must soon join those who for thousands of years had slept below. Mrs. Bently became alarmed at the fearful chattering which the report of the guns occasioned amongst the sacred monkeys, who, still protected by the same superstition which influenced the old inhabitants, dwelt in groves which seemed to bid defiance to time, and who, roused by this unwonted invasion of their quiet, danced, screamed aloud, and played their antics, in wild mockery of the desolate scene. Mahad disappeared, and his works had almost gone; but still they survived, race after race, and nature renewed her self-sown trees for their habitation. One of the chokeydars had omitted to draw the shot with which the musket was loaded before he fired it off, and in its discharge unfortunately killed a young monkey in the arms of its mother, which produced a scene of sorrow and confusion difficult to describe, and the more painful as it was almost human. The mother, crying piteously, fondly snatched up her little one, examined it round and round and vainly tried to stop the blood which flowed from its wound. When she found it made no movement in return to all her caresses, and that it was actually dead, she dipped her finger in the blood and held it up to the man who had fired, as if to show him what he had done; and then, as if suddenly actuated by a desire of revenge, turned round and showed the bleeding young one to the multitude of others, who with faces of eager curiosity began to assemble in hundreds. The appeal was not without effect; rage in a moment seemed to take possession of the whole fraternity, and with grins and yells commenced to pull down whatever came to hand, and would certainly have engaged our party in a formidable contest, furnished as they were with abundance of missiles, had they staid to the attack. But Bently, foreseeing the event the instant the accident happened, ordered a speedy retreat; and they found shelter among some of the standing ruins, before their light foes recovered from their consternation, or observed the way by which they made their escape.—Vol. ii, pp. 146—150.

With great reluctance we pass over the entire history of the celebrated robber, O'Meer Sing, (Collins called his Oriental, his Irish Eclogues; and, upon the same principle, our author may defend this mode of spelling the name, but we believe Umeer Sing would sound fatter in Indian ears,) which is a novel in itself, and a very interesting one. We must find room for the following letter, the counterpart of which we believe may be found on the desk of most Indian travellers.

After tiffin, before any of the party had left table, a letter was presented to Captain Bently, which, by its address, folding, and seal at once betrayed its native origin, and, on opening it, he read aloud:

"To the worshipful Captain Bently, Esq., the humble petition of your mate-bearer Dukie."

"My Lord,

"May it please your highness, being now near the shelter of his own roof, your interior workman in duty prays, that your honour would permit me to turn from the straight way, and refresh his thirsty soul with his large of fame. I have two great enemies, over which your honour got large power, their names Distress and Poverty, and not long acquaintance with the universe, and so any protector but our honour in the below."

"And Cosinath sircar * begs to inform your honour's feet, that your Patua fine rice, wax candle, and table-cloths, are all ready to sent to boat this present time, but cannot, because prevent him, the violent rain and blow. A quaint my best compliments to honoured Mam, and pray her resentment to be abstained; the tailor is not satisfied to go to boat to-night, for the hard rainy and cloudy."

Most honoured Sir,
with doubtful gratitude
your poor petitioner will ever pray."

"And what," inquired Mrs. Bently with a smile, "can be the propose of this clearly-expressed petition?"

"Simply this. We pass near the Chupprah; but, as our boats are heavy, he could get there before us, visit his family, and rejoin us when we come up, and probably in addition to his savings, he wished to have an advance of wages to leave in his house."

"But he knows nothing of English. Where could he have got any person to write an epistle for him?"

"Oh," said Mr. Somerville, "I am certain it is the performance of my sircar, the therein named Cosinath Bose. I recognise his style, and his 'doubtful gratitude,' though he has occasionally varied it, when in seeking in the dictionary for a proper word to express very great, he hit upon 'furious'; and once, as the fruit of his studies, I had a letter beginning, 'Most spanking Sir, may it please your enormity!' I can assure you, Mrs. Bently, he is not a little vain of his acquaintance with the graces of composition, and offended a friend of mine exceedingly by his wish to show them off. This gentleman who, like Bently, had employed him to execute some little commission, was by no means famous for the beauty of his limbs, and Cosinath unfortunately, instead of begging to inform his honour's feet, begged to look at his honour's legs," which misplaced civility was almost taken as a premeditated insult.—Vol. iii, pp. 197—200.

If we had space, we would make many more quotations from these volumes, illustrative of Native and European character. We are glad to perceive throughout the book a kindly feeling towards the Hindoo and Musulman population. Their vices are not disguised; but the authoress does every justice to their amiable and redeeming qualities. For these reasons, for the good spirit and the real talent which it every where displays, and last, not least, because it is not a fashionable novel, we commend 'The English in India' to the attention and esteem of our readers.

* writer.

THE FORGET ME NOT.—1829

By DURWENT CONWAY.

The Musician of Augsburg.

There lived, at some former time, in the city of Augsburg, a musician whose name was Nieser. There was no kind of musical instrument that he could not fashion with his own hands, nor was there any upon which he could not perform indifferently well. He was also a composer; and, although none of his compositions are now extant, tradition informs us that his reputation in that, as well as in the other departments of the art, not only filled the city, but extended throughout the whole circle of Suabia. Other causes contributed to swell his fame; he possessed great wealth—acquired, it was sometimes whispered, not in the most creditable way; and the only inheritor of it was a daughter, whose beauty and innocence might well have been deemed dowry sufficient, without the prospective charms of her father's possessions. Esther was indeed almost as celebrated for the softness of her blue eyes, and the sweetness of her smiles and her many kind actions, as old Nieser was for his wealth, and the excellence of his stringed instruments, and the paucity of his good deeds.

Now, in spite of the wealth of old Nieser, and the respect which it had obtained for him, and the musical celebrity which he enjoyed, one sore grievance pressed heavily upon him. Esther, his only child, the sole representative of a long line of musicians, could scarcely distinguish one tune from another; and it was a source of melancholy anticipation to Nieser, that he should leave behind him no heir to that talent which he held in almost equal estimation with his riches. But, as Esther grew up, he began to take consolation in thinking that, if he could not be the father, he might live to be the grandsire, of a race of musicians. No sooner, therefore, was she of a marriageable age, than he formed the singular resolution of bestowing her, with a dowry of two hundred thousand florins, upon whomsoever should compose the best sonata, and perform the principal part in it. This determination he immediately published throughout the city, appointing a day for the competition; and he was heard to affirm, with a great oath, that he would keep his promise, though the sonata should be composed by the demon, and played by the fiend's own fingers. Some say this was spoken jocularly; but it would have been better for old Nieser had he never spoken it at all; it is certain, however, that he was a wicked old man, and no respecter of religion.

No sooner was the determination of Nieser the musician known in Augsburg, than the whole city was in a ferment. Many who had never dared to raise their thoughts so high now unexpectedly found themselves competitors

for the hand of Esther; for, independent of Esther's charms and Nieser's florins, professional reputation was at stake; and, where this was wanting, vanity supplied its place. In short, there was not a musician in Augsburg who was not urged, from one motive or another, to enter the lists for the prize of beauty. Morning, noon and night, the streets of Augsburg were filled with melodious discord. From every open window proceeded the sound of a lute, a viola da gamba, or a violin; nor was any other subject spoken of throughout the city than the approaching competition, and its probable issue. A musical fever infected all ranks: the favourite airs were caught, and repeated, and played, and sung, in every house in Augsburg; the sentinels at the gates hummed sonatas as they paced to and fro; the shopkeepers sat among their wares singing favourite movements; and customers, as they entered, took up the air, forgetful of their business, and sung due across the counter. I am even so, that the pious murmured alleluettos as they left the confessional; and that two bars of a presto movement were found upon the back of one of the bishop's homilies.

But, amidst all this commotion, there was one who shared not in the general exaltation. This was Franz Gortlingen, who, with little more musical talent than Esther, possessed one of the best hearts and handsomest persons in Suabia. Franz loved the daughter of the musician; and she, on her part, would rather, at any time have heard her own name, with some endearing word prefixed to it, whispered by Franz, than listened to the finest sonata that ever was composed between the Rhine and the Oder. Nieser's decree was therefore of sad import to both Esther and Franz.

It was now the day next to that upon which the event was to be decided, and Franz had taken no step towards the accomplishment of his wish; and how was it possible that he should? He never composed a bar of music in his life; he played a simple air on the harpsichord exhausted at the talent he was master of. Late in the evening Franz walked out of his lodgings, and descended into the street. The shops were all shut, and the streets entirely deserted; but lights were still visible in some of the open windows; and from these came sadly upon the ear of Gortlingen the sound of instruments in preparation for the event which was to deprive him of Esther. Sometimes he stopped and listened, and he could see the face of the musicians lighted up with pleasure at the success of their endeavours, and in anticipation of their triumph.

Gortlingen walked on, and on, until at length he found himself in a part of the city which, although he had lived in Augsburg all his life, he never recollected to have seen before. Behind him the sound of music had all died away, before him was heard the low rush of the river, and mingled with these came at times upon the ear faint tones of wondrous melody. One solitary and far-distant glimmer showed that the reign of sleep was not yet universal; and Gortlingen conjectured, from the direction of the sound, that some anxious musician was still at his task, in preparation for the morrow. Gortlingen went onwards, and, as he drew nearer to the light, such glorious bursts of harmony swelled upon the air, that, all unskilled as he was in music, his tones had a spell in them which more and more awakened his curiosity as to who might be their author. Quickly and noiselessly he went forward until he reached the open window whence the sound proceeded. Within, an old man sat at a harpsichord, with a manuscript before him; his back was turned towards the window; but an antique and tarnished mirror showed to Gortlingen the face and gestures of the musician.

It was a face of infinite mildness and benevolence, not such a countenance as Gortlingen remembered to have ever seen likeness of before, but such as one might desire to see often again. The old man played with the most wondrous power; now and then he stopped, and made alterations in his manuscript, and as he tried the effect of them, he shewed his satisfaction by audible expressions, as if of thanksgiving, in some unknown tongue.

Gortlingen could at first scarcely contain his indignation at the supposition that this little old man should dare to enter the lists as one of Esther's suitors; for he could not doubt that he, like the others he had seen, was preparing for the competition; but, as he looked and listened, gradually his anger was quelled in contemplating the strangely mild countenance of the musician, and his attention fixed by the beauty and uncommon character of the music; and at length, at the conclusion of a brilliant passage, the performer perceived that he had a sharer in his demonstrations of pleasure; for Gortlingen, in his unrestrained applause, uttered the gentle exclamations of the milk-old man. Immediately the musician rose, and, throwing open the door, "Good evening, master Franz," said he; "sit down, and tell me how you like my sonata, and if you think it likely to win Nieser's daughter." There was something so benignant in the old man's expression, and so pleasing in his address, that Gortlingen felt no enmity, and he sat down and listened to the player. "You like the sonata, then?" said the old man, when he had concluded it.

"Alas!" replied Gortlingen, "would that I were able to compose such a one!"

"Harken to me," said the old man. "Nieser swore a sinful oath, that he would bestow his daughter upon whomsoever might

compose the best sonata, even although it were composed by the demon, and played by the fiend's own fingers. These words were not unheard; they were borne on the night-winds, and whispered through the forests, and struck on the ear of them who sat in the dim valley; and the demon laugh and shout broke loud upon the calm of midnight, and were answered from the lone depths of a hundred hills; but the good heard also; and, though they pitied not Nieser, they pitied Esther and Gortlingen. Take this roll; go to the hall of Nieser: a stranger will compete for the prize, and two others will seem to accompany him: the sonata which I have given to you is the same that he will play; but mine has a virtue of its own: watch an opportunity, and substitute mine for his!" When the old man had concluded this extraordinary address, he took Gortlingen by the hand, and led him by some unknown ways to one of the gates of the city, and there left him.

As Gortlingen walked homewards, grasping the roll of paper, his mind was alternately occupied in reflections upon the strange manner in which he had become possessed of it, and in anticipation of the morrow's event. There was something in the expression of the old man that he could not mistrust, though he was unable to comprehend in what way he could be benefited by the substitution of one sonata for another, since he was not himself to be a competitor. With these perplexing thoughts he reached home, and lay down and fell asleep, while all night long Esther's blue eyes were discoursing with him, and the tones of the old man's sonata were floating in the air.

At sunset next evening, Nieser's hall was to be thrown open to the competitors. As the hour approached, all the musicians of Augsburg were seen hurrying towards the house, with rolls of paper in their hands, and accompanied by others, carrying different musical instruments, while crowds were collected at Nieser's gate to see the competitors pass in. Gortlingen, when the hour arrived, taking his roll, soon found himself at Nieser's gate, where many who were standing knew him, and pitied him, because of the love he bore the musician's daughter; and they whispered one to another, "What does Franz Gortlingen with a roll in his hand: surely he means not to enter the lists with the musicians?" When Gortlingen entered the hall, he found it full of the competitors and amateurs, friends of Nieser's, who had been invited to be present. Nieser sat in his chair of judgment at the upper end of the room, and Esther by his side, like a victim arrayed for sacrifice. As Gortlingen made his way through the hall, with his roll of music in his hand, a smile passed over the faces of the musicians, who all knew each other, and who also knew that he could scarcely execute a march, much less a sonata, even if he could compose one. Nieser, when he saw him, smiled from the same cause; but, when Esther's eye met his, if she smiled at all, it was a faint and sorrowful smile of recognition, and soon gave place to the tear that stole down her cheek.

It was announced that the competitors should advance and enrol their names, and that the trial should then proceed by lot. The last that advanced was a stranger, for whom every one instinctively made way. No one had ever seen him before, or knew whence he came; and, so forbidding was his countenance, so strange a leer was in his eye, that even Nieser whispered to his daughter that he hoped his sonata might not prove the best.

"Let the trial begin," said Nieser: "I swear that I will bestow my daughter, who now sits by my side, with a dowry of two hundred thousand florins, upon whomsoever shall have composed the best sonata, and shall perform the principal part." "And you will keep your oath?" said the stranger, advancing in front of Nieser. "I will keep my oath," said the musician of Augsburg, "though the sonata should be composed by the demon, and played by the fiend's own fingers." There was a dead silence; a distant shout and faint laughter fell on the ear like an echo. The stranger alone smiled; every one else shuddered.

The first lot fell upon the stranger, who immediately took his place, and unrolled his sonata. Two others, whom no one had observed before, took their instruments in their hands, and placed themselves beside him, all waiting the signal to begin. Every eye was fixed upon the performers. The sign was given; and, as the three musicians raised their heads to glance at the music, it was perceived with horror that the three faces were alike. A universal shudder crept through the assembly; all was silent confusion; no one spoke or whispered to his neighbour; but each wrapt himself up in his cloak and stole away; and soon there was none left, except the three whom still continued the sonata, and Gortlingen, who had not forgotten the injunction of the old man. Old Nieser still sat in his chair; but he, too, had seen, and as he remembered his wicked oath, he trembled.

Gortlingen stood by the performers, and as they approached what he remembered to be the conclusion, he boldly substituted his for the sonata that lay before them. A dark scowl passed over the face of the three, and a distant wail fell upon the ear like an echo.

Some hours after midnight the benign old man was seen to lead Esther and Gortlingen out of the hall; but the sonata still proceeded. Years rolled on. Esther and Gortlingen were wedded, and in due course of time died; but

the strange musicians still labour at their task, and old Nieser still sits in his judgement-chair, beating time to the sonata. When it ends—it is ever shall end—Esther will be far beyond the reach of the wicked vow made by the Musician of Augsburg.

SLAUGHTERING HUMAN BEINGS FOR SALE.

All Edinburgh has, for some weeks, been in a state of horror from the discovery of a system of crime of the most atrocious description. It appears that several persons had, within the last few months, suddenly disappeared from the city without the slightest clue having been obtained as to the place of their retreat, or the cause of their absence. At length, a poor woman, of the name of Campbell, an Irish woman, was missed, and her friends, from her having been seen going in a particular direction the preceding night, made the most minute inquiry, and her body was at length traced to a certain dissecting house, where, on investigation, it was found to exhibit such marks as left no doubt that she had been murdered—and murdered for no other purpose but that her body might be sold to the surgeons for what it would fetch. A fellow, of the name of Burke, with his wife (the former a well known resurrection-man), was in consequence, apprehended; and after the most laborious investigation by the Sheriff, both have been committed to take their trial for the murder of Mrs. Campbell. They also stand accused of the murder of Daft Jarmie, and a young woman, named Paterson, who disappeared about April last. It is said that the body of Jarmie was sold for 10l., and that of the young woman for 8l. Mrs. Campbell was seen going to Burke's room the night before, and on going down stairs, a drunken man trod on her foot, close to the angle, so heavily as to inflict a wound. The body found in the dissecting room was traced by this injury. Evidence has also been given that a noise was heard in the room of the prisoners on the night of the murder, as if a person were cheating. One of the crew, we hear, has turned witness for the Crown, it is also rumoured, that twelve suits of clothes have been found, which, it is conjectured belong to poor Irishmen who came over in the summer to seek for harvest work.

MR. WYNN'S PRIZE WRITERSHIPS.

Oxford Oct. 3.—In a convocation holden this afternoon, the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on George Cotes, scholar of Trinity College, the successful candidate for a writership in India, given by the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, as a prize for competition among the Junior members of the university. Mr. Wynn having offered another writership as a similar prize for competition among the Junior members, it was unanimously agreed in the same convocation, that the thanks of the University be returned to Mr. Wynn for this additional mark of his liberal attention, and that his offer of the writership be accepted.

Netherlands India.

In the second Chamber of the States-General yesterday, a project of law was presented for raising an additional loan for fifteen millions, of florins for the East India Colonies, to be guaranteed by the Estate, in the same manner as the preceding loan of twenty millions. —Brussels Paper, Nov. 5.

Paris, Nov. 17.—A Brochure calculated to excite no little curiosity and attention has just been published here under the title of *Reponse a Sir Walter Scott sur son His toire de Napoleon*. Par Louise Bonaparte. The following are extracts:—

"When the work which is the object of these observations was announced, I imagined that so distinguished a writer as the author, fatigued with the vain renown of a romance writer, sought to attain that of a true historian I perceived, on reading his book, that after having turned into romance some parts of the history of his country, he was desirous of converting into history the romance and libels which have been fabricated for the last thirty years against France and Napoleon. The best reply would be to establish with precision the facts so disguised by animosity—but that is not here my object; I only mean to protest against the exaggeration, injustice, the falsehood, the calumny, and I will even say the atrocious calumny, which pervade the work of Walter Scott; and that I am the better enabled to do so, with regard to a great number of facts, I can offer my ocular testimony—since, from the age of eleven till twenty-seven, when I went to Holland, I was almost constantly with my brother.

"The evident design of the author is not only to tarnish the glory of Napoleon, but also to slander the whole nation, and principally, its immortal and always triumphant armies, which were paralyzed by treason, rather than conquered, in 1814. Genius and glory have never been, are not, and never

will be the exclusive share of a single nation, army, or chief. Every country has had and has its share; but it is not by pouring out gall and calumny upon the great men of another country that we can raise our own above them. So far from that being the case, the greater pains we take to blacken and disfigure them, and exaggerate their defects and errors, prove, on the contrary, how much hostile and mediocrecrivalry has been annoyed by their splendour. But great actions have this advantage over the most brilliant discourses, and even the most skilful calumnies, that these latter are swept away by the sieve of time, whilst the former not only remain intact, but acquire fresh lustre and solidity as they grow old. The evil intention of the author is manifest in what he says about the siege of Toulon, where, in order to diminish the glory of this first exploit of Napoleon, the author makes him participate in the horrors which followed its capture; a circumstance which, during the last thirty years, no libellist had imagined. This is the more remarkable, as the author, after stating this calumny, and that there was no foundation for it. Why did he put it into his book? With what other view could he have done this than to obscure the renown of him whose historian he calls himself? Sir Walter Scott says, vol. iii. p. 14, 'Though of Italian origin, he had no taste for the fine arts.' I am confident in believing that, even in England, he will find but few persons to agree with him in this opinion. To advance such an assertion is to abuse the credulity of his readers. He who, enriched his country with most splendid collection of the master-works of antiquity—he during his entire reign, gave birth, by his protection to so many chief d'œuvres and rewarded the artists with unexampled magnificence—he who established the Decennial prizes, and established, upon so extensive a plan the exhibition of the products of national industry—he who filled Paris with monuments, which Sir Walter Scott in his short sojourn in that capital must, in spite of himself, have seen—he who caused to be constructed those prodigious roads that traverse the Alps, had no taste for the fine arts. Such a judgement may be addressed to posterity, but should it alter its destination, it will only redound to the shame of its author."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—OCT. 30.

THE ANGLO-IRISH

The singular character of this Novel, and the peculiarity of talent distinguished in every chapter, might have directed public conjectures better than to the several eminent persons to whom it has been attributed. The incidents of Irish history, and the character, notions, feelings, and habits, engendered by the unprecedented situation of the people, combine to form a source of interest, as fertile and as various as that from which the Great Novelist of the North has created his Scotch Historical Romances. Such a rich fund of materials must be too powerful a stimulus of genius to remain long unappropriated. The Author of "The Anglo-Irish" had previously explored this national Helicon, and had uncontestedly proved the vigour to be derived from the peculiarities of the Irish, have been read by every class that reads at all, and have been appreciated in themselves, and hailed as a promise of prolific excellence by all who value a union of judgment, taste, creative fancy, and powerful feeling.

The Anglo-Irish is of a higher class than the Author's preceding tales, but we doubt if it is as excellent in degree. This, however, is an estimate merely comparative, and it is more germane to the matter to pronounce it a work of amusement and utility; evincing great talent in the portraiture of character, in the description of life and manners, in the narration of incidents, and in combining the whole into a unity of interest. We have, likewise, a rich vein of fancy, and of the creative faculty. We should not, however, say that the Author's success is the most eminent in displaying the characters which purely emanate from his fancy. Those drawn from real life are infinitely preferable. The English-Irish, the Irish-Irish gentry, and the Irish-Irish lower classes, with the whole machinery of Irish management and society, from the Castle to the cabin and peat fire, are admirably drawn; but such fancied characters as the Military Dandy, Flood, and such equivocal as that between Miss Gore and Miss Knightly, in *Pere a Chaise*, do not strike us as the most happy efforts of the author's talents. A mixture of such levity, frivolity, affectation, want of feeling, and effeminacy of habit, with courage, physical hardihood, and a mastery of mind, never met in one personage; and we must dismiss the coxcomb Flood, as an absolute, though not unamusing anomaly.

This novel opens with the death of an Irish Nobleman Lord Clangore, a converted patriot, and friend of the celebrated Irish minister, formerly resident at the corner of St. James's square. The orphans are a young gentleman

of 19, at Cambridge; and a lad of 14, Gerald Blount, at Westminster, the hero of the work; and a sickly young girl, Lady Augusta Blount, residing for her health in Devonshire, with Mrs. Knightly, an Irish cousin. The guardians of these scions of nobility are the aforesaid Minister of State, a General Flood, and an Irish country gentleman, Mr. Knightly; and their first meeting at breakfast, in St. James's-square, on the subject of their wards, is painted with humour, and admirably true to nature and to manners. After the courtly General, and the frigidly magnificent and artificial Minister of State had felt a little impatience at the non-arrival of their non-descript Irish country gentleman "almost simultaneously with the ninth stroke of the time-piece, although rattling wheels or clattering hoofs had heralded his approach, a kind of postman's double-knock smote the hall-door, and presently a footman, magnificently liveried, ushered into the library, by the name of Knightly, a strong and square-built person, about the middle stature, having a broad-featured, horny face, and a dark small eye, wearing his coal-black hair smoothed down over his forehead, a brown surtout, although it was a warm April day, half buttoned over a bright blue coat, and smiling and carrying his hat protectively in his hand." The manners of the three guardians are in admirable contrast. "Peter Bell," whispered Lord Clangore to his brother, who sat close by him; "he carries all the out-of-doors character of Peter in his face; and has he tied his ass to the railings?"—"Caliban!" answered Gerald, "the marks of his talons are on my hand." "After declining, but not till he caused his host to repeat its name, to be helped to Perigord-pie, Mr. Knightly demanded what was a round, encrusted, disguised something, in the middle of the board. At the answer 'smoked tongue,' his countenance brightened, and he zealously put in his claim to some to the General, and at the same time plied Lord Clangore, who presided over a pair of cold fowls; & over and over again, he would be helped to both together, and between his pauses, having tea to his hand, cup after cup, slaked his insatiable thirst—it was prodigious. Once he seemed to relax, and an attendant motioned to change his plate—but the sudden way in which Mr. Knightly seized, and with an earnest 'beg your pardon, detained it, smiling to himself all the time, startled and aroused at once the two junior spectators. But Mr. Knightly had taken a walk over Primrose-hill and Highgate, which fully accounted for his most uncourtly breakfast. Nothing can be more happy than the sketches of the Minister's ideas and phraseology, for which he was so celebrated. Speaking of Ireland, he says, that the completion of the Union "will speedily repay us for the season of turmoil we now endure, and which will show itself as much the result of a well squared dove-tailing with England, taking root during a necessary previous time, as the present sad state of things may be said to flow from a want of that close and kindly interweaving between the two people." His Lordship's metaphors, circumlocution, and confusion of ideas, are *au naturel*; but we want his inflections, transpositions, and endless parentheses. A dinner scene of politicians, literati, place-hunters, and idlers, at the table of a well-known partizan and Secretary of the Admiralty, is equally well painted, but too long to extract.

The hero, Gerald Blount, is carried through the parties of the fashionable Anglo-Irish Aristocracy in London; and falls into an intrigue with a married lady; towards whom he evinces that forbearance, self-command, and discrimination, which are common with even worldly and fashionable men on the town, provided they are persons of intellect. The intrigue ends in a duel, which leads to our hero's expatriation to France. Attempting to return to England, he is shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland, and is saved and lodged in the cabin of a follower of Captain Rock. Proceeding to Dublin by the stage, he finds the driver is a tenant, who had by letters addressed to him in London, appealed against the oppression of Gerald's Scotch steward. The appeal, as is usual in such cases, had been unnoticed, and the tenant ruined. The coach is overturned, the coachman has his leg crushed, and Gerald suffers a fracture of the arm. He is carried to Dublin, where he recovers in Morrison's Hotel. We are now carried through the fashionable Anglo-Irish society of Dublin, and are made acquainted with the feelings of all parties during the Rockite commotions. From the metropolis, Gerald proceeds by the stage to the Hall of his ancestors, and falls into the power of a Rockite party; and witnesses their nightly attack upon the house of his Scotch agent. From the hands of these marauders he is rescued by their leader, who proves to be the driver of the Dublin stage, to whom Gerald had given twenty sovereigns on the occasion of the coach being overturned. Conveyed to his mansion, Gerald witnesses the marriage of his sister to the son of his guardian, Mr. Knightly, and he marries Miss Rhoda Knightly, and ceases to be an absentee; his Anglo-English antipathies against every person and every thing Irish being previously removed by reflection, and by all he saw, and by the views of those with whom he

conversed in Ireland.

This outline is admirably fitted up. The characters are numerous and diversified. The descriptions of life and manners are excellent, and the author has contrived, with great skill and talent, to make his story convey a full representation of the state of Irish society—of the real condition of Ireland—of its causes, and of the obvious sources of improvement. We have the humour, the identity, and broad moral groupings of Miss Edgeworth; the deep shades and rugged masses of Byron, with more of the pathos, and something of the romantic interest of Sir Walter Scott. The Irish of all ranks are presented to us at school and College, in political life, in England, on the Continent, in Dublin, and in the Irish Provinces. We occasionally struck with the author's anachronisms, and his carelessness of consistencies reminds us of *Candide*, where a personage dies and reappears, is eaten up, and returns to life to eat up others, as may suit the author's wants or whims, and constituting the wit or humour of carelessness.

(To be Concluded.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is now residing at Little Birch, in this county, a venerable individual whose extraordinary age, vigorous health, and personal strength, renders him perhaps the most remarkable personage in this part of the kingdom. His name is Thomas Stallard, and in May last numbered 106 years; consequently he is now in the 107th year of his age. This youth of a hundred, last week, amused himself with ploughing a field, and afterwards sowed it with wheat in a truly husbandlike manner. Within the last fortnight he was seen spreading dung in a field, with the vigour of a man of 40; and occasionally he mounts his horse for a ride; we understand the old gentleman has threatened a turn-out with Mr. Donsey's foxhounds, when they hunt in his vicinity. —Hereford Journal.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* states, that there is now living at Lausanne, a woman aged 114 years, having been born in the year 1714. She has had two husbands, has passed a considerable part of her life disguised in men's clothes, and was seven years employed as Courier in the service of a Milanese Prince. It is remarkable that, having become completely bald at 50, she subsequently recovered a fine head of hair. Her chief nourishment is coffee, with a large admixture of sugar: it is said that she drinks 40 cups per day. She is in excellent health, and does not appear more than 60 years old.

Not long since, a son of Neptune, belonging to one of the ships in the port of Plymouth, had the banns of marriage published at the parish church of Stoke Damerel; but, unluckily, when they were all run out, as Jack would say, he could not get on shore to be spliced. Never at a loss for an expedient when the ship is in distress, he hit on the novel mode (as some greater men adopt) of being married to his lass by proxy; and actually requested a mess-mate who was going on shore to walk his day to the church, get the service performed, and send her off. The brother tar accordingly made his appearance at the church with the young woman; but his name not answering with that inserted in the banns, the clergyman was puzzled to make out the case, and told Jack that he did not understand the affair. "Why, Sir," says he, my mess-mate, this ere young woman's sweetheart, is on board busy, you see; and as he could not come on shore, he asked me to marry her for him, and send her off,—that's all, your honour." —Plymouth Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY TAKE OF HERRINGS.—A few evenings since, Mr. John Gilson, a hardy and skilful fisherman belonging to Fishrow, shot his nets off Bomer, and took the extraordinary number of 40,000 herrings. On reaching shore, he sold his whole cargo for 40 sovereigns, the herrings being so large that 600 composed a cran; about 66 barrels were taken at this trip. So large a take at so early a period of the season has not been known for 20 years. —Scotsman.

A man was hanged for murder, a few days since, in Ireland, and a detachment of 120 soldiers was asked for, to be present. They were marched home with due military silence and decorum; but the moment they were dismissed they all burst into a fit of laughter, and the same uncontrollable tendency to mirth was visible among the officers. On asking the cause, it appeared that the executioner made his appearance with his face covered, because it was supposed to be a certain consequence that if he was known he would be shot within a fortnight, by some of the relatives; but, instead of being covered by a black vizar or crape, it was hid behind a mask out of the nearest toy-shop, with a prodigious nose; and when the executioner went to draw the bolt, he disappeared through a place like a window, and the next thing seen was the prodigious nose popped out of the window and popped in again, to see if all was right. There was no wonder that this was too much for the gravity of the soldiers.

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